

GRANHOLM GENEALOGY

**FINNISH KING AND PRESIDENTS
RELATIONSHIPS**

INTRODUCTION

We are related to one unusual King of Finland and several Finnish Presidents via common ancestors. In most cases there are more than one lineages but I have shown only the closest. Of particular interest is how many of these Presidents were involved in the initial struggle for Finland to become an independent nation. Read about this on the homepage in the book about [“Finland’s Independence, the Birth”](#). For information about mythical/legendary Finnish kings see [Norwegian-Finnish Royal Ancestry, Mythical to 872](#).

After Finland declared its independence on December 6, 1917 there were plans to establish a kingdom. A King was elected and reigned from October 9 to December 14, 1918. He was a distant cousin as shown in the chart. But in the end a Republic with Presidents was established. This early history is described here.

Of the seven first Presidents of Finland we are NOT, as far as I know, related to the fourth and fifth, Kyösti Kallio and Risto Ryti, but are to the other five and to the 11th President, Tarja Halonen. As an indication of how young our nation is, I was part of the funeral procession of President Ryti, representing our student organization Vasa Nation in October 1956. I recall carrying the wreath of East Germany. Below is a video link to that funeral. I am one of the students on the church steps.

<http://www.yle.fi/elavaarkisto/?s=s&g=1&ag=6&t=247&a=2115> Click on “Risto Rytin hautajaiset”

1889-1956



Lars Granholm
August 2012

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse

Frederick Charles Louis Constantine, Prince and [Landgrave](#) of [Hesse](#) (1 May 1868, Gut Panker – 28 May 1940, [Kassel](#)), *Friedrich Karl Ludwig Konstantin Prinz und Landgraf von Hessen-Kassel* in [German](#), was the brother-in-law of the German Emperor [William II](#) and the elected [King of Finland](#) from 9 October to 14 December 1918.

King Elect of Finland



Early life

Frederick was born at his family's manor, Gut Panker, in [Plön](#), [Holstein](#). He was the third son of [Frederick William of Hesse](#), the then [Landgrave of Hesse](#), and his wife [Princess Anna of Prussia](#), daughter of [Prince Charles of Prussia](#) and [Princess Marie Louise of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach](#). The elder Frederick, a Danish military officer, had been one (and perhaps the foremost) of the candidates of [Christian VIII of Denmark](#) in the 1840s to succeed to the Danish throne if the latter's male line died out, but renounced his rights to the throne in 1851 in favor of his sister, [Louise](#). The elder Frederick was of practically Danish upbringing, having lived all his life in Denmark, but in 1875, when the senior branch of Hesse-Kassel became extinct, he settled in northern Germany, where the House had substantial landholdings.

Eighteen days after his own birth, the baby Frederick's first cousin, the then [Tsarevna Maria Fyodorovna of Russia](#), daughter of his aunt [Queen Louise of Denmark](#), gave birth in [Saint Petersburg](#) to [Nicholas II of Russia](#), who would become Frederick Charles' predecessor as the

monarch of Finland (1894–1917).

On 25 January 1893, Frederick married [Princess Margaret of Prussia](#), the youngest daughter of the late [Frederick III, German Emperor](#) and [Victoria, Princess Royal](#), eldest daughter of [Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom](#) and her consort [Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha](#). They had six children, including two sets of twins.

The Finnish throne

The crown planned for the King of Finland

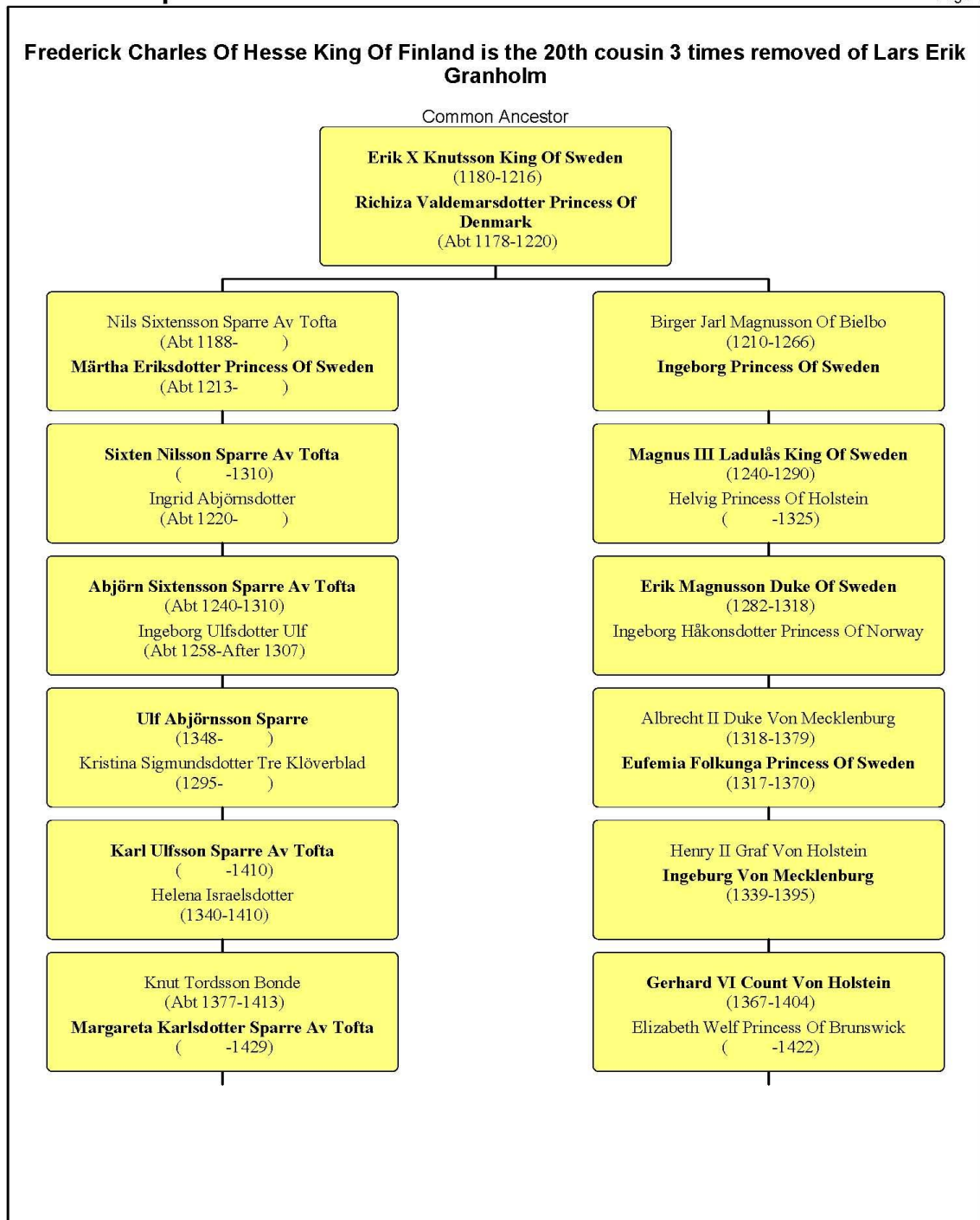


Frederick Charles was elected as the *King of Finland* by the [Parliament of Finland](#) on 9 October 1918. However, with the end of [World War I](#), in light of his German birth and the abdication of Emperor [William II of Germany](#) ending monarchies in Germany, the arrangement was quickly considered untenable by influential Finns of the time and by Frederick himself. Not much is known of the official stance of the [victorious allies](#). Frederick Charles renounced the throne on 14 December 1918, without ever arriving in the country, much less taking up his position. Finland subsequently adopted a [republican constitution](#).

Relationship Chart

Page 1

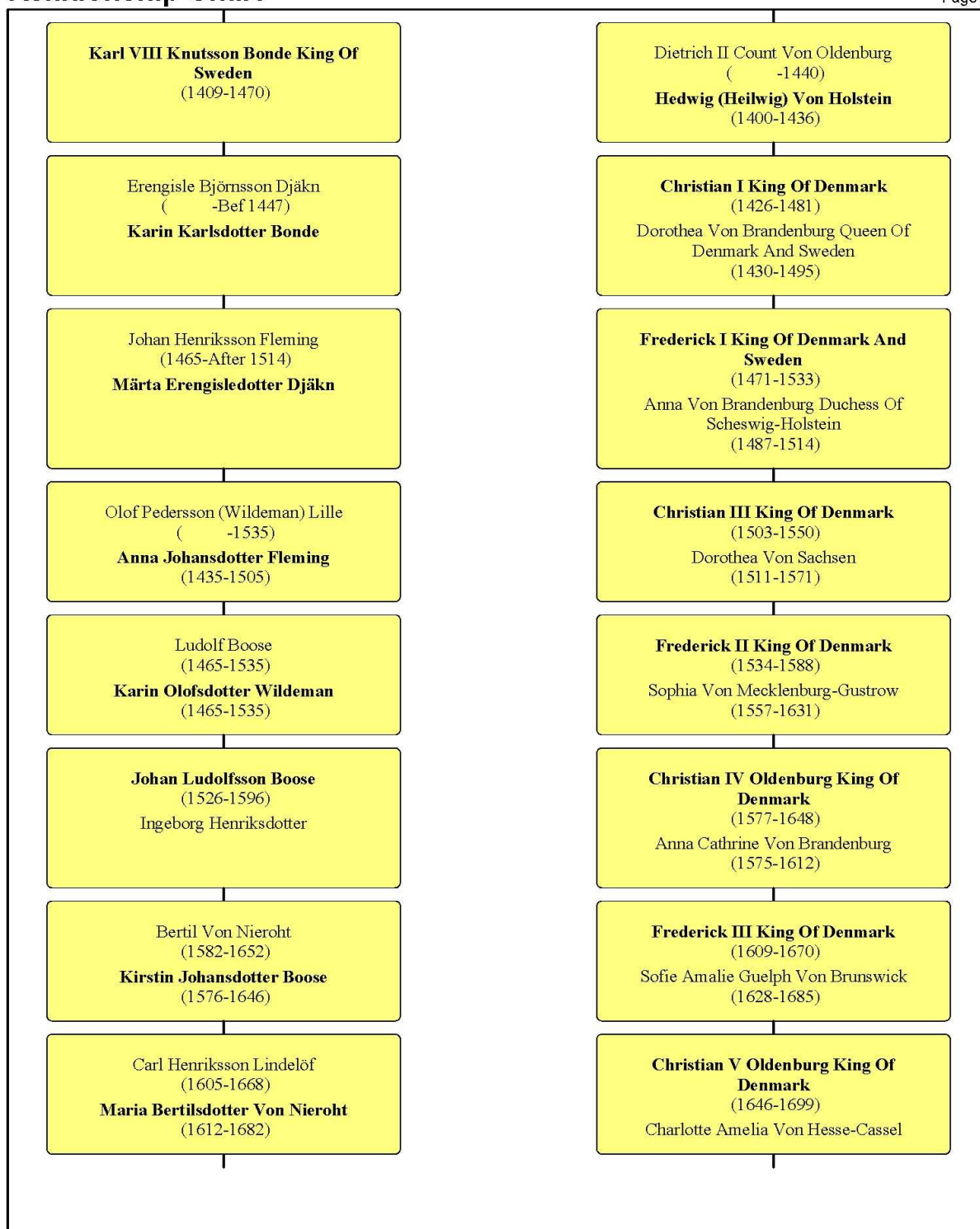
Frederick Charles Of Hesse King Of Finland is the 20th cousin 3 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm



Produced by Legacy

Relationship Chart

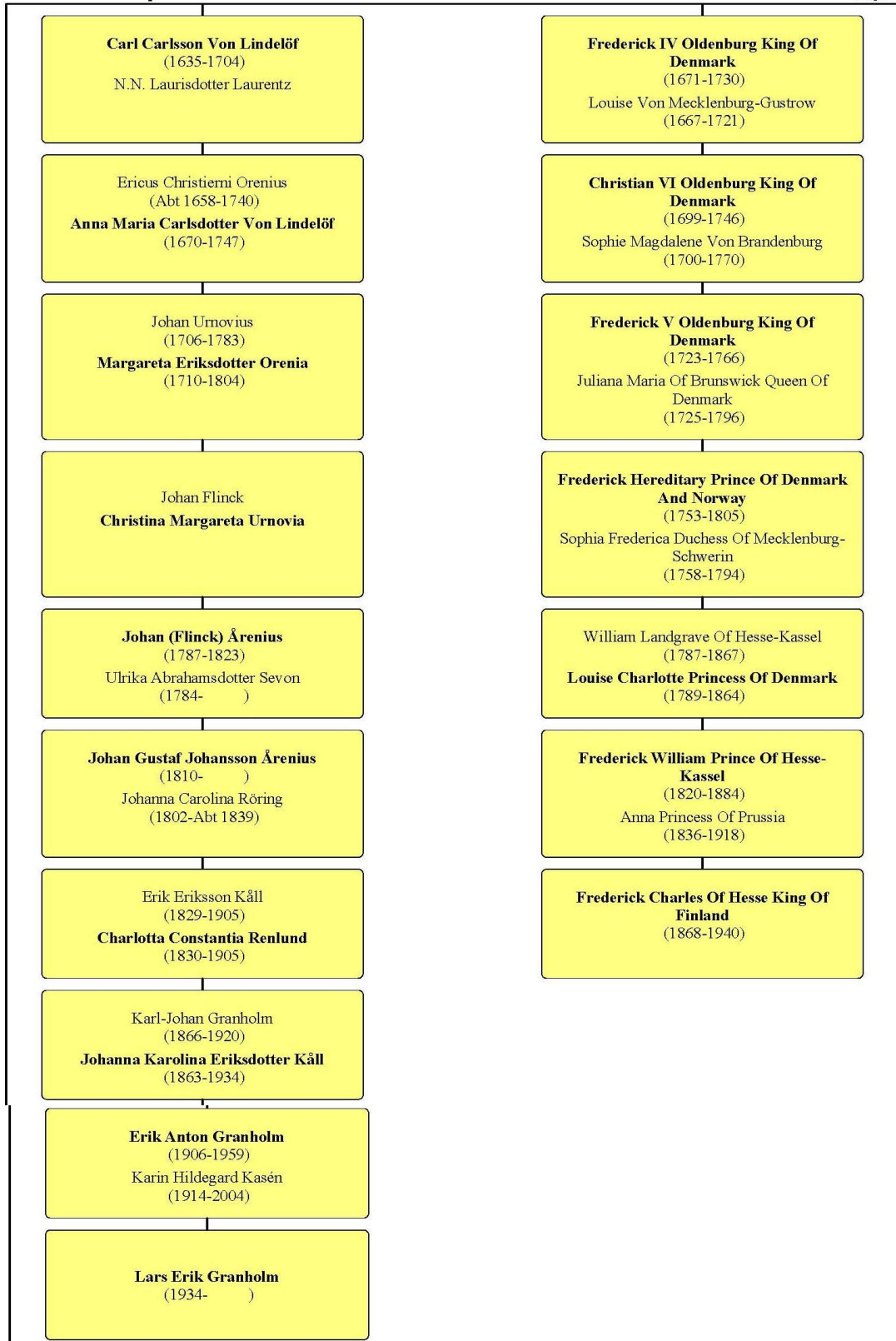
Page 2



Produced by Legacy

Relationship Chart

Page 3



Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg

Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg (January 28, 1865 – September 22, 1952) was a Finnish [jurist](#) and [academic](#), who played a central role in the drafting of the [Constitution of Finland](#) in 1919. He was the [first President of Finland](#) (1919–1925) and a [nationalist liberal](#).

First President of Finland



Early life

Ståhlberg was born in [Suomussalmi](#), in the [Kainuu](#) region of [Finland](#). He was the second child of Johan (Janne) Gabriel Ståhlberg, an assistant pastor, and Amanda Gustafa Castrén. On both sides of his family, Ståhlberg's male forebears had been [Lutheran](#) clergymen. He was christened *Carl Johan*, but later [Finnicized](#) his name to Kaarlo Juho, as did most [Fennomans](#).

Career as academic and civil servant

Ståhlberg soon began a very long career as the presenter and planner of the [Senate's](#) legislation, during the unfortunate period when Finland was a Russian [Grand Duchy](#). He was a "*constitutionalist*" - supporting the already existing Finnish constitutional framework and constitutional legislative policies, including legislative resistance, against the attempted [Russification of Finland](#). He also came to support the call for [women's suffrage](#), and had a moderate line on [Prohibition](#).

Ståhlberg served as secretary of the [Diet of Finland](#)'s finance committee in 1891, as a committee secretary for the [Diet of Finland](#), before being appointed as an assistant professor of Administrative Law and Economics at the [University of Helsinki](#) in 1894. It was at this time that he began his active involvement in politics, becoming a member of the [Young Finnish Party](#).

In 1893, Ståhlberg married his first wife, Hedvig Irene Wåhlberg (1869-1917). They had six children together.

In 1898, Ståhlberg was appointed as Protocol Secretary for the Senate's civil affairs subdepartment. This was the second-highest [Rapporteur](#) position in the Finnish government. Ironically, this appointment to a senior position in the Finnish administration was approved by the new [Governor General of Finland](#), [Nikolai Bobrikov](#), whose term in office saw the beginning of the period of Russification, and whose policies represented all that the *constitutionalist* Ståhlberg was opposed to. Ståhlberg was elected in 1901 as a member of Helsinki City Council, serving until 1903. In 1902, he was dismissed as Protocol Secretary, due to his strict legalist views, and his opposition to legislation on compulsory military service.

Career as politician

One of the most important tasks facing the new *constitutionalist* Senate was to consider proposals for the reform of the [Diet of Finland](#) and, although initially sceptical about some of the proposal, Ståhlberg played a role in the drafting of the legislation which created the [Parliament of Finland](#). Ståhlberg resigned from the Senate in 1907, due the rejection by Parliament of a Senate bill on the prohibition of alcohol.

After the [February Revolution](#) in 1917, Ståhlberg was backed by the majority of the non-socialists members of Parliament to become chairman of the Constitutional Council. This body had been set up earlier to draw up plans for a new form of government for Finland, in light of the events surrounding the February Revolution and the abdication of [Nicholas II](#) as [Emperor of Russia](#) and [Grand Duke of Finland](#).

Architect of the Finnish constitution

After Finland gained its independence in December 1917, the Constitutional Committee drafted new proposals for a form of government of an independent Republic of Finland. As chairman of the council, Ståhlberg was involved in the drafting and re-drafting of constitutional proposals during 1918, when the impact of the [Finnish Civil War](#), and debates between republicans and monarchists on the future constitution, all led to various proposals. His proposals would eventually be enacted as the Constitution of Finland in 1919.

First President of Finland

Ståhlberg emerged as a candidate for President, with the support of the newly formed [National Progressive Party](#), of which he was a member, and the [Agrarian League](#). He was elected by Parliament as President of the Republic on July 25, 1919, defeating [Carl Gustaf Mannerheim](#).

As the first President of the Republic, Ståhlberg had to form various presidential precedents and interpretations of how the office of President should be conducted. Ståhlberg supported moderate social and economic reforms to make even the former Reds accept the bourgeois republic. He pardoned most of the Red prisoners, despite the strong criticism that this aroused from many right-wing Finns, especially the White veterans of the Civil War and several senior army officers. He signed into law bills that gave the trade unions an equal power with the employers' organizations to negotiate labour contracts, a bill to improve the public care for the poor, and the Lex Kallio bill which distributed land from the wealthy landowners to the former tenant farmers and other landless rural people.

Ståhlberg was a National Progressive Party candidate in the 1931 Presidential election, eventually losing to [Pehr Evind Svinhufvud](#) by only two votes in the third ballot. He died in 1952, and was buried in Helsinki's [Hietaniemi cemetery](#) with full honours.

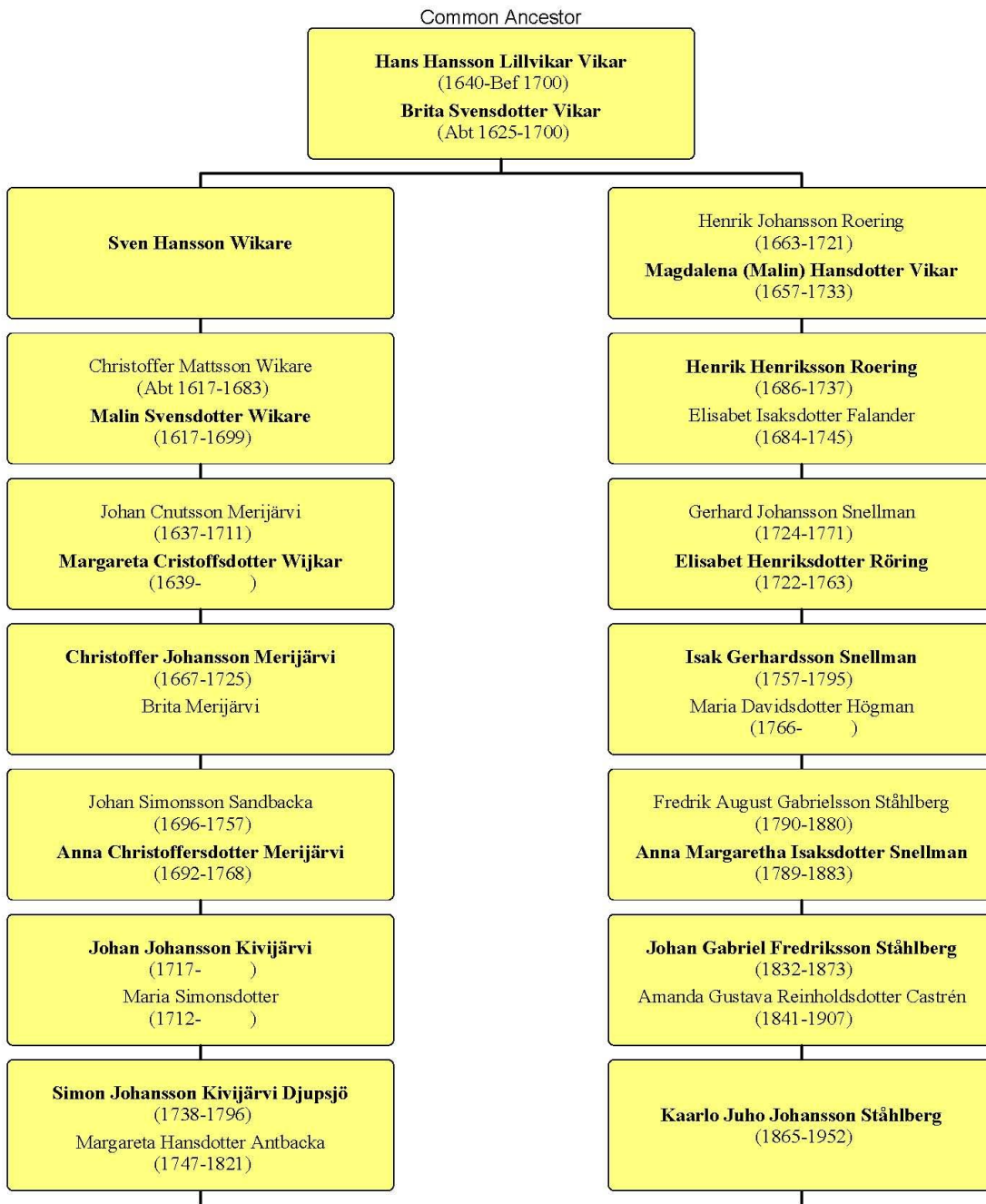
Among the Finnish Presidents, Ståhlberg has retained a remarkable impeccable reputation. He is generally regarded as a moral and principled defender of democracy and of the rule of law, and as the father of the Finnish Constitution.



Relationship Chart

Page 1

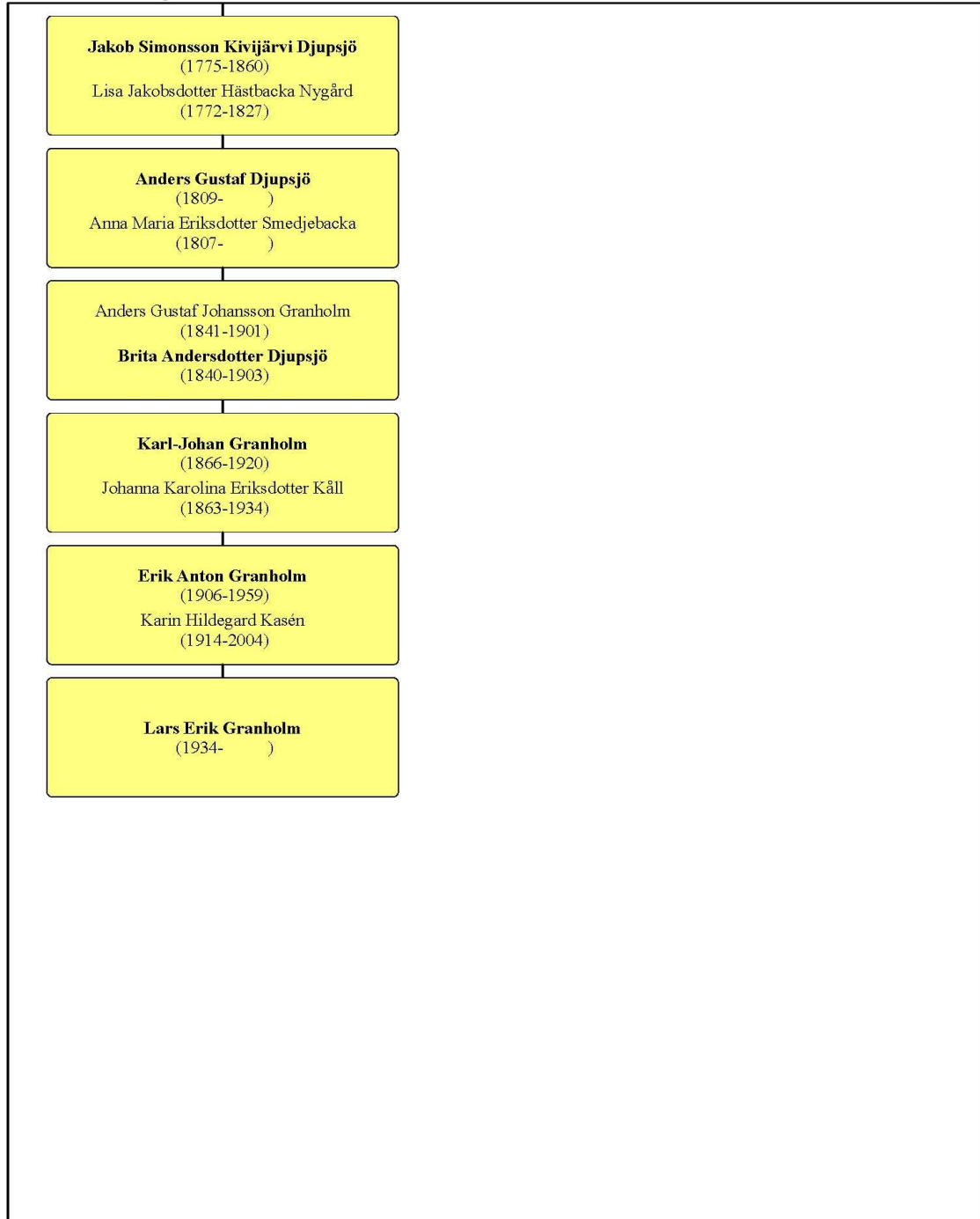
Kaarlo Juho Johansson Ståhlberg is the 6th cousin 6 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm



Produced by Legacy

Relationship Chart

Page 2



Produced by Legacy

Lauri Kristian Relander

Lauri Kristian Relander (May 31, 1883 – February 9, 1942) was the [second President of Finland](#) (1925–1931). A prominent member of the [Agrarian League](#), he served as a member of [Parliament](#), and as [Speaker](#), before his election as President.

2nd President of Finland



Early life and career

Relander was born in [Kurkijoki](#), in [Karelia](#), the son of Evald Kristian Relander, an [agronomist](#), and Gertrud Maria Olsoni. He was christened *Lars Kristian*, but he [Finnicized](#) his first name to Lauri during his time at school. Relander followed in his father's footsteps by enrolling at the [University of Helsinki](#) in 1901 to study agronomy. He gained his first [Bachelor's Degree](#) in [Philosophy](#) in 1905, and his second – in Agronomy – the following year. That year also saw his marriage to Signe Maria Österman (1886–1962).

The major subjects for Relander's [Master's Degree](#), which he gained in 1907, were agricultural chemistry and agricultural economics. After obtaining his degree, Relander worked from 1908 to 1917 as a researcher at a state agricultural experimental institution, carrying out some important research in his field. He also continued his studies, gaining his [Doctorate](#) in 1914. However, his attempts at this time to gain a lectureship at the University of Helsinki failed. At this time Relander was also politically active in the [Agrarian League](#). He was elected to

Parliament in 1910, serving until 1913, and again from 1917 to 1920. By 1917 he had become one of the leaders of the party.

Politician

After independence, his political career went well. He was a prominent member of his party, and served on a number of parliamentary committees. Relander was elected as Speaker of the [Eduskunta](#) for its 1919 session and part of its 1920 session. Later that year he was appointed Governor of the [Province of Viipuri](#). However, in the 1920s he did not have enough support in his own party to become a minister.

In 1925, Relander was nominated as his party's candidate for that year's presidential election – his nomination only being confirmed just days before election day. Relander was only 41 at the time, and his nomination came as a surprise. It was further guaranteed by the fact that some of the party's key figures, such as [Santeri Alkio](#) and [Kyösti Kallio](#), declined to stand. Relander was elected in the third ballot of the [electoral college](#), defeating the [National Progressive Party](#) candidate [Risto Ryti](#) by 172 votes to 109. He was elected largely due to the fact that he attracted less opposition than Risto Ryti. According to some contemporaries, at least the Swedish People's Party electors more eagerly voted for Relander, because his wife happened to be a Finland Swede. This story may be partly apocryphal, because also Ryti had a Finland-Swedish wife. On the other hand, Ryti had campaigned as a "Finnish peasant's son." Strong right-wing opposition to the outgoing Progressive (liberal) President Ståhlberg, Ryti's membership in the same party, and at least some career politicians' desire for a more approachable and less independent President may

partly explain Relander's victory. Two other important factors should be mentioned: Relander was an active member of the "Suojeluskunta" (Civil Guard) voluntary military organization and he accepted the right-wing worldview typical of White veterans of the Civil War clearly more wholeheartedly than Ryti did. Also as people, Relander and Ryti were notably different: despite having a doctorate, Relander was a much more talkative and social person than the intellectual and thoughtful Ryti.

President

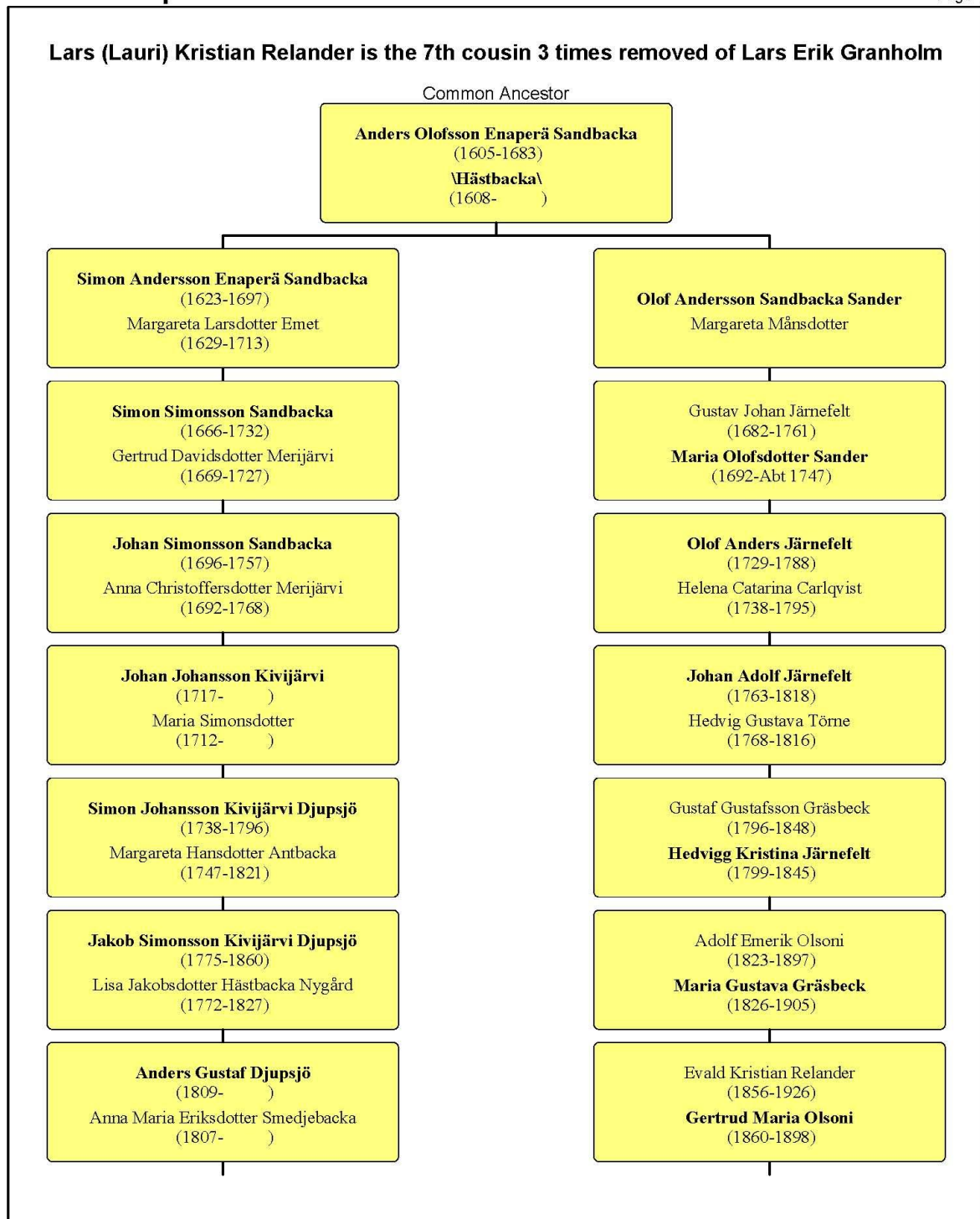
As President, Relander was politically inexperienced and young. Politicians and other opinion leaders could not take him seriously. Relander had no political base to speak of, and he was deemed to have no particular program for his presidency, which further decreased his support. Even Relander's continual state visits and trips drew criticism, leading to him gaining the nickname of *Reissu-Lasse* ('Travelling Larry'). He was continually compared to [Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg](#) and his performance as president. The cabinets during his term tended to be weak, short-lived [minority cabinets](#), like in most European democracies of that time. All in all, Relander is remembered as a weak leader. On the other hand, Relander was an idealist who deplored the toughness of political game and preferred minority governments of supposedly excellent individuals over majority governments of unprincipled individuals. While Relander can not be considered a strong President, he did a few notable things during his single term: he allowed the Social Democrats to form a minority government (1926–27), appointed Finland's first female Cabinet minister, Miina Sillanpää (as Assistant Minister of Social Welfare), dissolved Parliament twice (in 1929 over a dispute on the civil servants' salaries, and in 1930 to have the Parliament outlaw the Communist Party, which required a constitutional amendment and thus a two-thirds majority), and generally speaking supported the far-right Lapua Movement, until it started to kidnap various political opponents. He maintained a rather close friendship with the Social Democratic leader, Väinö Tanner.

In the late autumn of 1930, Relander realized he would not be re-elected, and during the winter of 1930–31 he sabotaged the prospects of his former Agrarian League colleague and rival [Kyösti Kallio](#), so that [Pehr Evind Svinhufvud](#), Relander's former Prime Minister, was elected. In Relander's opinion, Kallio did not talk straight to him and schemed behind his back to weaken his Presidency and help his political opponents. In Kallio's opinion, Relander was a rather inexperienced politician who had high ideals but not enough common sense to implement them. Relander died in 1942 of [heart failure](#).

Relationship Chart

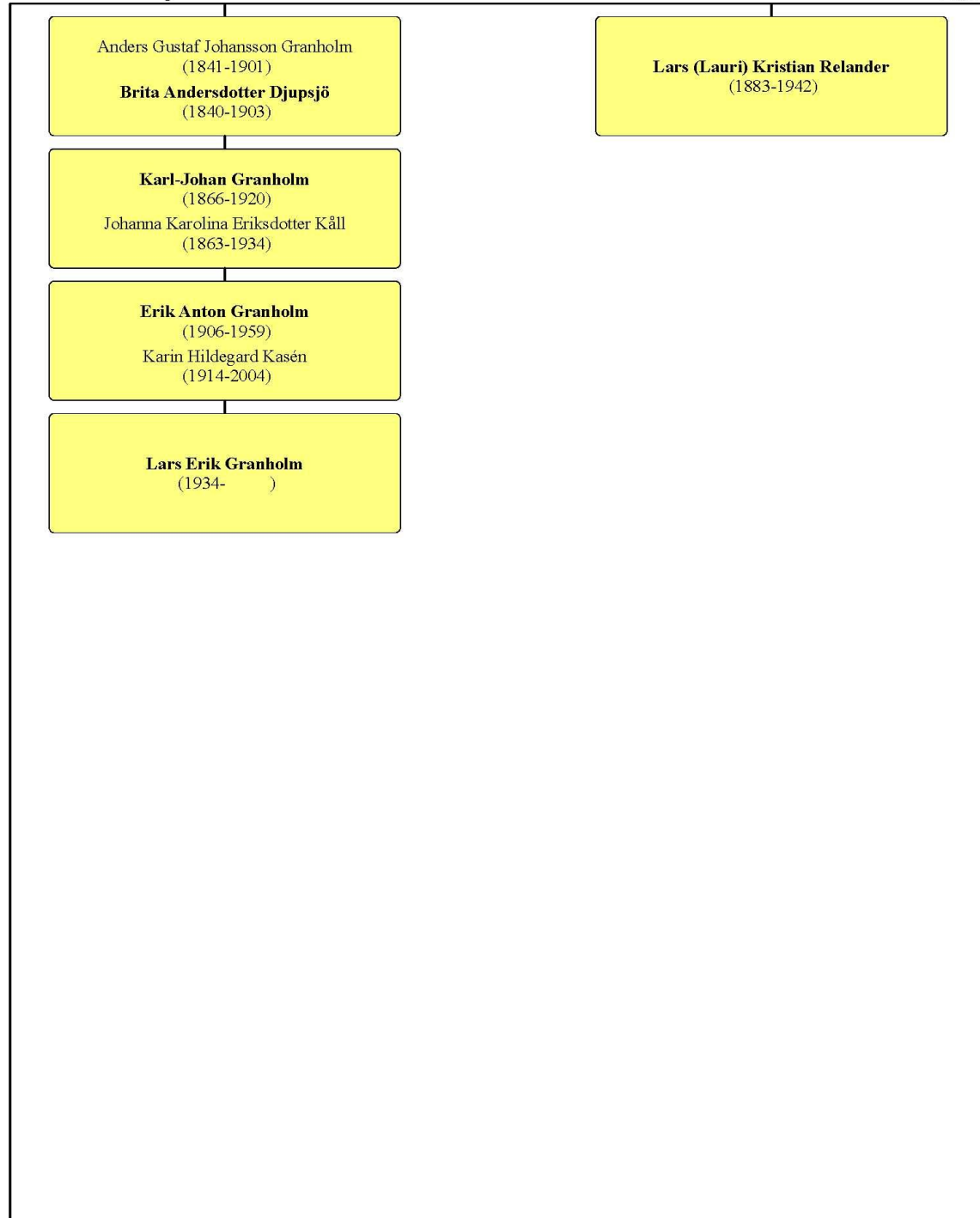
Page 1

Lars (Lauri) Kristian Relander is the 7th cousin 3 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm



Relationship Chart

Page 2



Produced by Legacy

Pehr Evind Svinhufvud

Pehr Evind [Svinhufvud](#) af Qvalstad (December 15, 1861 – February 29, 1944) was the [third President of Finland](#) from 1931 to 1937. Serving as a lawyer, judge, and politician in the Russian [Grand Duchy of Finland](#), he played a major role in the movement for Finnish independence. Svinhufvud was the first [Head of State](#) of independent [Finland](#), first as Chairman of the [Senate](#), and then subsequently as *Protector of State* or [Regent](#). He also served as [Prime Minister](#) 1930-1931.

3rd President of Finland



As a [conservative](#) who was strong in his opposition to [communism](#) and the [Left](#) in general, Svinhufvud did not become a President embraced by all the people, although as the amiable *Ukko-Pekka* (Old Man Pete), he did enjoy wide popularity.

Family background and early life

Pehr Evind Svinhufvud af Qvalstad was born in [Sääksmäki](#). He was the son of Pehr Gustaf Svinhufvud af Qvalstad, a sea captain, and Olga von Becker. His father drowned at sea off [Greece](#) in 1863, when Pehr Evind was only two years old. He spent his early childhood at the home of his paternal grandfather, Pehr Gustaf Svinhufvud af Qvalstad (a provincial treasurer of [Häme](#)), at Rapola, where the family had lived for five generations. The Svinhufvud's were a [Swedophone](#) noble family tracing their history back to [Dalarna](#), [Sweden](#). Pehr Gustaf Svinhufvud af Qvalstad, an army lieutenant in the reign of [Karl XII](#), had moved from there to Rapola after the [Great Northern War](#). The family had

been ennobled in Sweden in 1574, and it was also introduced to the [Finnish House of Nobility](#) in 1818. Rapola was sold when his grandfather shot himself in 1866, and Svinhufvud moved to [Helsinki](#) with his mother and his sister.

He attended the [Swedish-language](#) high school in Helsinki. In 1878, at the age of 16, he enrolled at the [Imperial Alexander University of Helsinki](#). There he gained a [Bachelor's degree](#) in 1881, and then completed a [Master of Arts degree](#) in 1882.

A Lawyer and a politician

Svinhufvud's career in law followed a regular course: he worked as a lawyer, served at district courts, and served as a deputy judge at the [Turku](#) Court of Appeal. In 1892 he was appointed as a member of the Senate's law-drafting committee at the relatively young age of 31. For six years he worked in the committee, initially redrafting taxation laws. As head of his family, Svinhufvud participated as a member of the [Estate of Nobles](#) in the [Diet of Finland](#) in 1894 and 1899-1906.

During the [First World War](#), when Russia replaced various Finnish officials with Russians. Svinhufvud refused to obey the orders of the Russian procurator [Konstantin Kazansky](#), which he considered illegal, and this led to his removal from office as a judge and being exiled to [Tomsk](#) in [Siberia](#) in November 1914. In his Siberian exile, he spent his time hunting and mending his clothes, still keeping secret contact with the

independence movement. When he left Finland, he had promised to return "*with the help of God and Hindenburg*". When news of the [February Revolution](#) reached Svinhufvud, he walked to the town's police station and bluntly announced, "*The person who sent me here has been arrested. Now I'm going home.*" In Helsinki he was greeted as a national hero.

Independence and the Civil War

Svinhufvud was appointed as Chairman of the [Senate](#) on November 27, 1917, and was a key figure in the announcement of [Finland's declaration of independence](#) on December 6, 1917. He also personally went to [Saint Petersburg](#) to meet [Vladimir Ilyich Lenin](#), who somewhat hesitatingly gave his official recognition of Finnish independence. Svinhufvud's Senate also authorized [General Mannerheim](#) to form a new Finnish army on the basis on [White Guard](#), the (chiefly [Rightist](#)) volunteer [militia](#) called the *Suojeluskunta*, an act simultaneously coinciding with the beginning of the [Civil War in Finland](#).

During the Civil War, Svinhufvud went underground in Helsinki and sent pleas for intervention to Germany and Sweden. The conflict also turned him into an active [monarchist](#), though not a royalist. In March 1918 he managed to escape via [Berlin-Stockholm](#) to the Senate, now located in [Vaasa](#), where he resumed his function as [Head of Government](#).

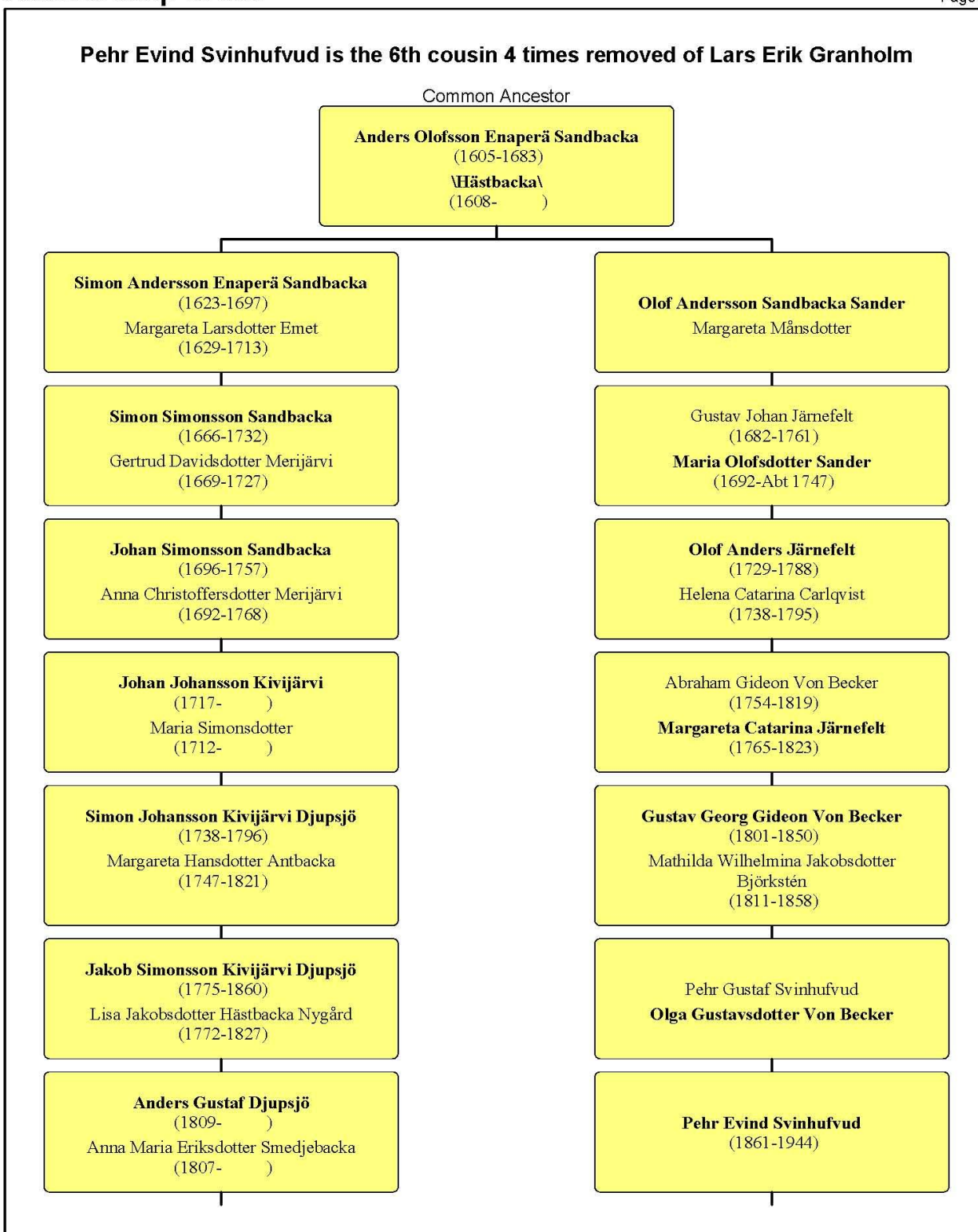
After Germany's defeat in [World War I](#), and the failed attempt to make Finland a Monarchy under the [King of Finland](#) ([Frederick Charles of Hesse](#) was elected), Svinhufvud withdrew from public life and was active only in the Rightist *Suojeluskunta*-militia.

Svinhufvud died at [Luumäki](#) in 1944, while Finland was seeking peace with the [Soviet Union](#).



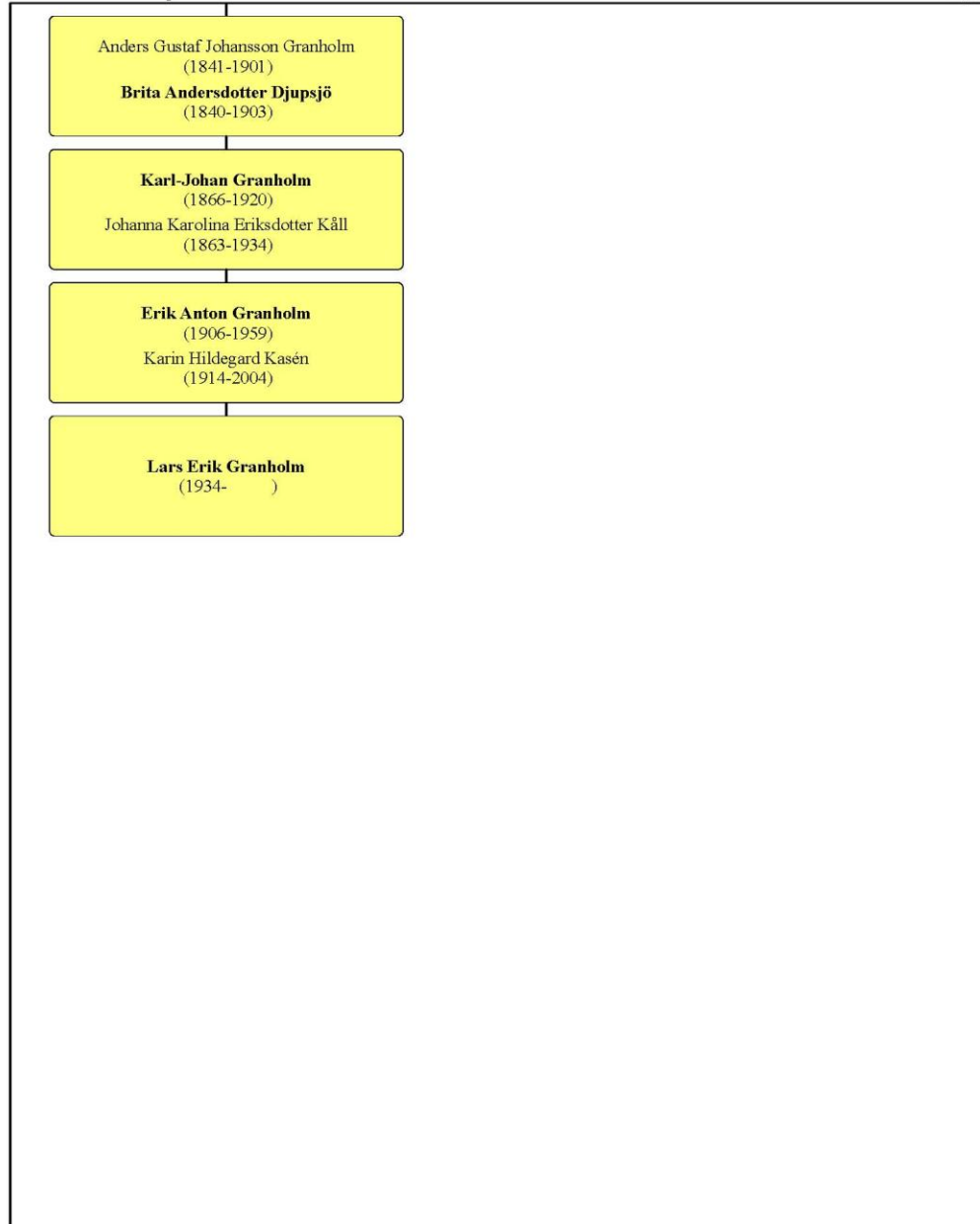
Relationship Chart

Page 1



Relationship Chart

Page 2



Produced by Legacy

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim

Baron Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim (4 June 1867 – 27 January 1951) was the [Commander-in-Chief](#) of [Finland's Defence Forces](#), [Marshal of Finland](#) and a politician. He was [Regent of Finland](#) (1918–1919) and the [sixth President of Finland](#) (1944–1946).

6th President of Finland



Mannerheim was born in the [Grand Duchy of Finland](#), a territory of [Imperial Russia](#), into a family of [Finland Swedish](#) nobles settled in Finland since the late 18th century.

He made a career in the Russian army, rising to general. After the Bolshevik revolution, Finland declared its independence but was soon embroiled in a [civil war](#) along class lines. The workers overwhelmingly held a socialist ("Red") creed and bourgeois, farmers, and small businessmen held a capitalist ("White") creed. Mannerheim became the military chief of the Whites. Twenty years later, when Finland was at war with the Soviet Union from 1939–1944, Mannerheim was appointed commander of the country's armed forces.

Ancestry and early life

The [Mannerheim family](#) descends from a [German](#) businessman and mill owner from Hamburg, Hinrich Marhein (1618–1667), who emigrated to [Gävle](#) in [Sweden](#) and changed his name to Henrik. His son Augustin Marhein changed his surname to Mannerheim, and was raised to the nobility in 1693. His son, an artillery colonel and a mill supervisor, Johan Augustin Mannerheim, was raised to the status of [Baron](#) at the same time as his brother in 1768. The Mannerheim family came to Finland, then an integral part of Sweden, in the latter part of 18th century. Mannerheim's great-grandfather, Count Carl Erik Mannerheim (1759–1837), had held a number of offices in Finland's civil service during the early years of the autonomous Russian [Grand Duchy of Finland](#), including membership of the [Senate](#). In 1825, he was promoted to the rank of [Count](#). Mannerheim's grandfather, [Count Carl Gustaf Mannerheim](#) (1797–1854), was a renowned [entomologist](#), and served as President of the [Viipuri](#) Court of Appeals. Mannerheim's grandmother Countess Eva Wilhelmina Mannerheim née Schantz was one of the leading figures in Finnish society.^{[*[citation needed](#)*]}

Mannerheim's father, Carl Robert, Count Mannerheim (1835–1914) was a [playwright](#) who held liberal and radical political ideas, but was an unsuccessful [businessman](#). Mannerheim's mother, Hedvig Charlotta Helena (Hélène) von Julin (1842–1881), was the daughter of the wealthy [industrialist](#) Johan Jacob von Julin, who owned the [Fiskars ironworks](#) and [village](#). Carl Gustaf Mannerheim was born in the family home of Louhisaari Manor in [Askainen](#). As the third child of the family he inherited the title of [Baron](#). Despite his businesses, his father ran into difficulties in the late 1870s. He suffered from a hypomanic [personality disorder](#), which manifested itself in his being overly optimistic in financial dealings. His addiction to gambling worsened the situation and he went bankrupt in 1880. He was forced to sell Louhisaari manor and other landed estates along with his large art collection to cover his debts. He left his wife and moved to [Paris](#) with his mistress, becoming a [bohemian](#).

Due to the worsened family finances and Gustaf Mannerheim's serious discipline problems in school, Albert von Julin decided to send him to the school of the [Finnish Cadet Corps](#) in [Hamina](#) in 1882 to learn self-discipline (something he excelled in as an adult) and a profession. Besides his mother tongue, [Swedish](#), Mannerheim would learn to speak [Finnish](#), [Russian](#), [French](#), [German](#) and [English](#).

An officer in the Imperial Russian Army

Mannerheim (right) with a fellow student in Nicholas Cavalry School, St Petersburg, late 19th century.



In January 1891, Mannerheim was transferred to Her Majesty's [Maria Feodorovna](#)'s Chevalier Guard in St Petersburg - a position in which his height (he stood at 187 cm (6' 1 1/2")) was an advantage, and one which also led to his being given a prominent place in the ceremonies for Tsar [Nicholas II](#)'s coronation in 1896. In 1892, Mannerheim's godmother, Countess Alfhild Scalon de Coligny, [arranged for him to be married to Anastasia Arapova](#) (1872–1936), the orphaned daughter of [Major-General](#) Nikolai Arapov, largely for financial reasons. They had two daughters, [Anastasie](#) (1893–1978) and [Sophie](#) (1895–1963); a third child, a son, was [stillborn](#). Anastasie would convert to [Catholicism](#) and become a [Carmelite nun](#) in England. Mannerheim separated from Anastasia Arapova in 1902 and they were divorced in 1919.

After the separation with his wife, Gustaf Mannerheim's financial situation became bleak. This was exacerbated by gambling losses. He became depressed, which he tried to solve through a change of environment. Mannerheim volunteered for duty in the [Russo-Japanese war](#) in 1904. In October 1904, he was transferred to the 52nd Nezhin Dragoon Regiment in [Manchuria](#), with the rank of [Lieutenant-Colonel](#).

He was promoted to [Colonel](#) for his bravery in the [Battle of Mukden](#) in 1905.

When he returned to St. Petersburg, he was asked if he would like to make a journey through [Turkestan](#) to [Beijing](#) as an intelligence-officer and an ethnologist. After much deliberation, Mannerheim joined the French archeologist [Paul Pelliot](#)'s excursion to China. He started in July 1906 and spent the greater part of it alone. He travelled from [Tashkent](#) to [Kashgar](#) from July to October 1906 together with Paul Pelliot. Shortly thereafter, he led a separate expedition into [Manchuria](#) and [China](#) until the autumn of 1908. He met the [Dalai Lama](#) during his journey, giving him his own pistol as a gift. The expedition had strategic purposes, in addition to the ethnological and anthropological ones, because these areas in northern China were a potential point of conflict between [Russia](#) and [China](#), and even the [United Kingdom](#)

After his return in 1909, he was appointed to command the 13th Vladimir [Uhlan](#) Regiment at [Mińsk Mazowiecki](#) in Poland. The following year, Mannerheim was promoted to [Major General](#) and was posted as the commander of the Life Guard Uhlan Regiment of His Majesty in [Warsaw](#). In 1912, he became a part of the Imperial entourage, and the following year he was appointed as a cavalry brigade commander.

At the beginning of [World War I](#), Mannerheim served as commander of the Guards Cavalry Brigade, and fought on the [Austro-Hungarian](#) and [Romanian](#) fronts. After distinguishing himself in combat against the Austro-Hungarian forces, Mannerheim was in December 1914 awarded the [Order of St. George](#), 4th class. He said that after receiving this award, "now he can die in peace". In March 1915, Mannerheim was appointed to command the 12th Cavalry Division.

He received leave to visit [Finland](#) and [St Petersburg](#) in early 1917, and witnessed the outbreak of the [February Revolution](#). After returning to the front, he was promoted to [Lieutenant General](#) in April 1917 (the promotion was backdated to February 1915), and took command of the 6th Cavalry Corps in the summer of 1917. However, Mannerheim fell out of favour with the new government, who regarded him as not supporting the revolution. Indeed, Mannerheim became a determined opponent of [communism](#).

From gaining victory in the Finnish Civil War to becoming Regent

In January 1918, the [Senate](#) of the newly independent Finland, under [Pehr Evind Svinhufvud](#), appointed Mannerheim as [Commander-in-Chief](#) of Finland's almost nonexistent army, which was then not much more than some locally set up [White Guards](#). His mission was to defend the Government and its forces during the [Civil War](#) (or War of Liberty, as it was known among the "Whites") that broke out in Finland. The Civil War was inspired by the [October Revolution](#) in Russia. He accepted the position despite misgivings about the pro-[German](#) stance of the government. He established his headquarters in [Vaasa](#) and began to disarm the Russian garrisons and their 42,500 men. After the victory of the Whites, Mannerheim resigned as Commander-in-Chief. He feared the reaction of the [Allies](#) to the pro-German policies of the Finnish government during the last months of World War I.

Mannerheim secured recognition of Finnish independence from Britain and the United States. He also requested and received food aid to avoid [famine](#). Although he was an ardent anti-[Bolshevik](#), he refused an alliance with the Russian White generals and their armies, because they probably would not have accepted the independence of Finland.

Commander-in-Chief

Mannerheim in 1937



When negotiations with the Soviet Union failed in 1939, Mannerheim on 17 October withdrew his resignation. He became Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish army after the Soviet attack on 30 November. In a letter to his daughter Sophie, he stated that "I had not wanted to undertake the responsibility of commander-in-chief, as my age and my health entitled me, but I had to yield to appeals from the President of the Republic and the government, and now for the fourth time I am at war."

Before the Continuation War, the Germans offered Mannerheim command over German troops in Finland, around 80,000 men. Mannerheim declined so as to not tie himself and Finland to [Nazi](#) war aims. Mannerheim kept relations with [Adolf Hitler](#)'s government as formal as possible and successfully opposed proposals for an alliance.

Discussion with Hitler and [Ryti](#). Mannerheim is to Hitler's left

Adolf Hitler decided to visit Finland on 4 June 1942, ostensibly to congratulate Mannerheim on his 75th birthday. But Mannerheim did

not want to meet him in his headquarters in Mikkeli or in Helsinki, as it would have seemed like an official state visit. The meeting took place at a railway siding near the airfield at [Immola](#), in south-eastern Finland, and was arranged in secrecy.



From the airfield, Hitler, accompanied by President Ryti, was driven to the place where Mannerheim was waiting at a railway siding. Hitler, who was much shorter than Mannerheim, wore special high-heeled boots, and had asked his photographers to photograph him only from an angle that showed his height favorably with Mannerheim's. After a speech from Hitler, and following a birthday meal and negotiations between him and Mannerheim, Hitler returned to Germany.

There is an unsubstantiated story that during his meeting with Hitler, Mannerheim lit a cigar. Mannerheim supposed that Hitler would ask Finland for help against the Soviet Union, which Mannerheim was unwilling

to give. When Mannerheim lit up, all in attendance gasped, for Hitler's aversion to smoking was well known. Yet Hitler continued the conversation calmly, with no comment. In this way, Mannerheim could judge if Hitler was speaking from a position of strength or weakness. He was able to refuse Hitler, knowing that Hitler was in a weak position, and could not dictate to him.

Assessment of Mannerheim's leadership

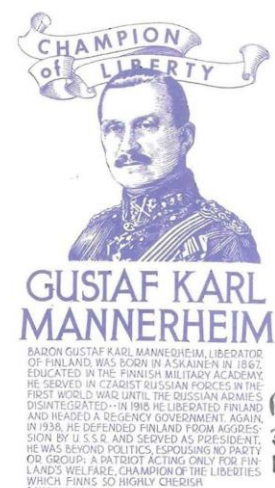
In June 1944, Gustaf Mannerheim, to ensure German support while a major Soviet offensive was threatening Finland, thought it necessary to agree to the pact the German Foreign Minister [Joachim von Ribbentrop](#) demanded. But even then Mannerheim managed to distance himself from the pact and it fell to President [Risto Ryti](#) to sign it, so that came to be known as the [Ryti-Ribbentrop Agreement](#). This allowed Mannerheim to revoke the agreement with the resignation of President Ryti at the start of August 1944. Mannerheim succeeded him as president.

When Germany was deemed sufficiently weakened, and the [USSR's](#) summer offensive was fought to a standstill (see [Battle of Tali-Ihantala](#)) (thanks to the June agreement with the Germans), Finland's leaders saw a chance to reach a peace with the Soviet Union. It became clear that Mannerheim was the only person who had sufficient [prestige](#), both internationally and domestically, to extricate Finland from the war. He enjoyed the confidence of a majority of the Finnish people, and was effectively the only one with the authority necessary to guide Finland in the transition from war to peace.

Ryti resigned as president on 1 August, giving as reasons his health and the necessity of combining civil and military authority in one person at that moment. Mannerheim decided that he wished to be elected president to avoid any misconceptions about the nature of his office. Due to the difficult conditions, general elections could not be held, and the [Parliament](#) elected Mannerheim as President of the Republic of Finland on 4 August 1944. He took the oath of office the same day.

A month after he took office, the [Continuation War](#) was concluded on harsh terms, but ultimately far less harsh than those imposed on the other states bordering the [Soviet Union](#). One of the reasons to this was Stalin's respect for and admiration of the Marshal. Stalin told a Finnish delegation in Moscow in 1947 that the Finns owe much to their old Marshal. Due to him Finland was not occupied.

Mannerheim resigned as president on 4 March 1946, giving as his reason his declining health and his view that the tasks he had been elected to carry out had been accomplished. Even the Finnish [communists](#), his enemies in 1918, appreciated his efforts and his role in maintaining the unity of the country during a difficult period. He was succeeded by his [conservative](#) Prime Minister [Juho Kusti Paasikivi](#).



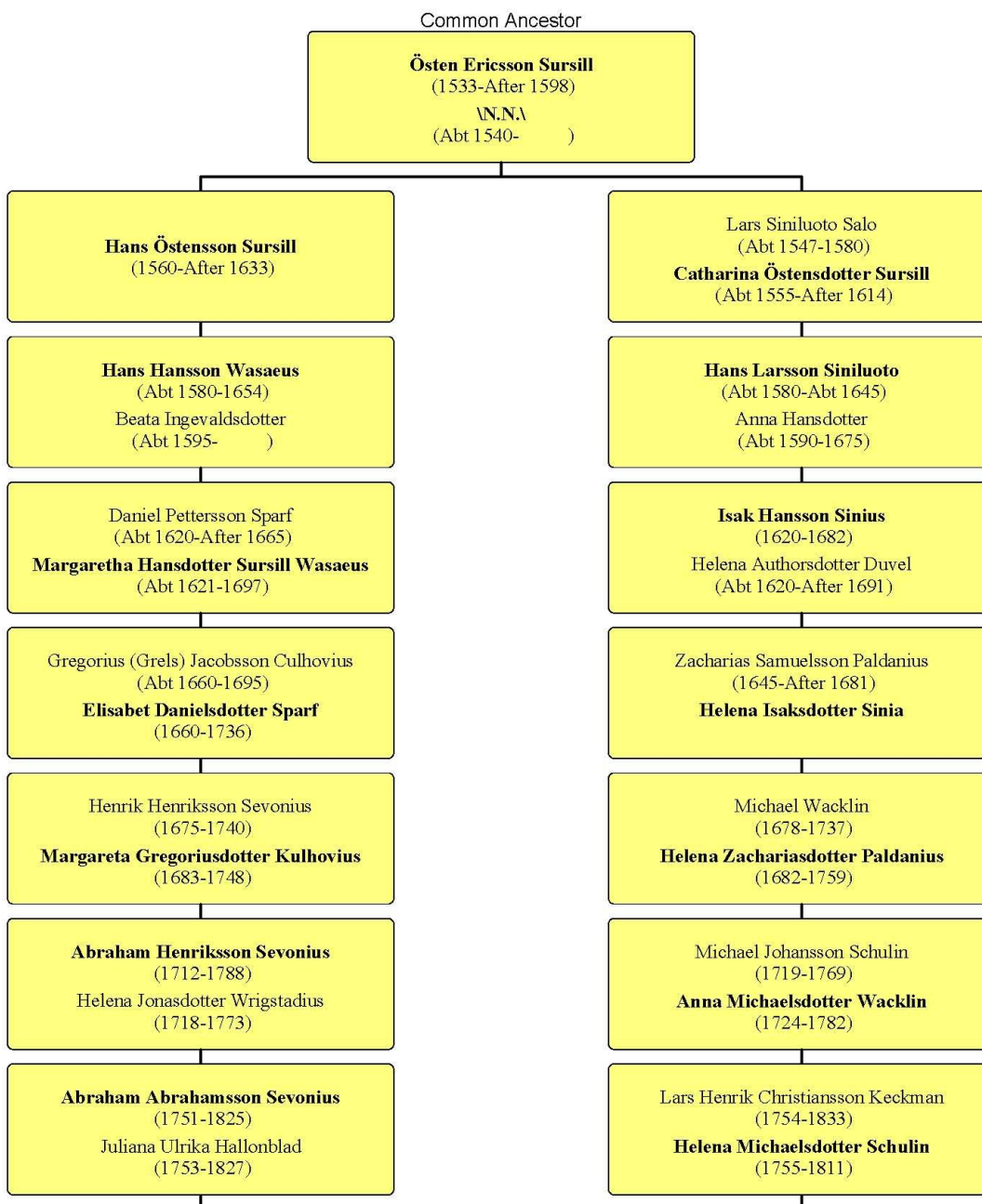
Richard A. Winchell
3749 Brisban Street
Harrisburg, Penna.

Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim died on 27 January 1951 in the Cantonal Hospital in [Lausanne](#), Switzerland. He was buried on 4 February 1951 in the [Hietaniemi Cemetery](#) in [Helsinki](#) in a [state funeral](#) with full military honours, and today retains respect as Finland's greatest [statesman](#). Mannerheim's birthday, the fourth of June, is celebrated as the [Flag Day](#) of the Finnish Defence Forces.

Relationship Chart

Page 1

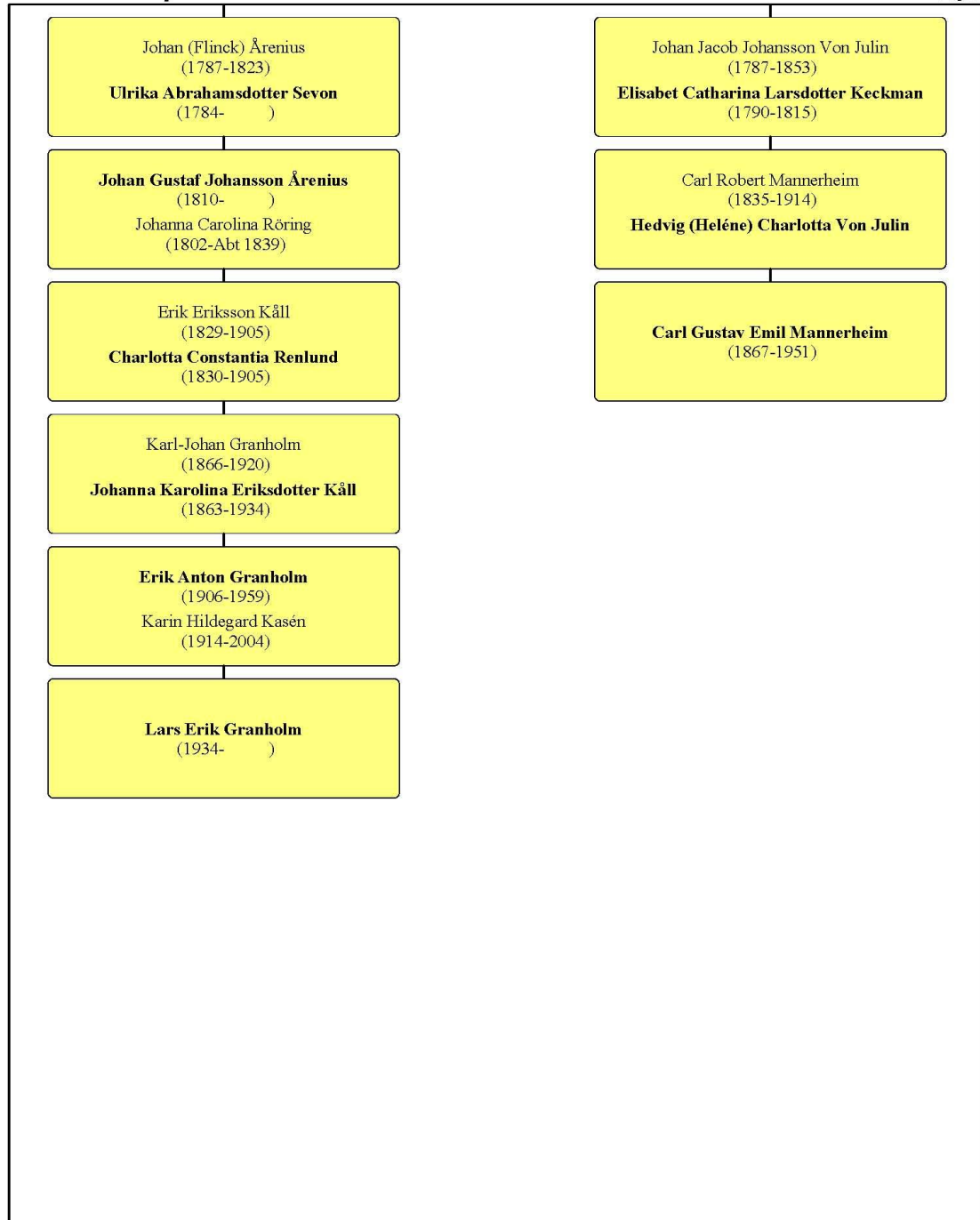
Carl Gustav Emil Mannerheim is the 9th cousin 3 times removed of Lars Erik Granholm



Produced by Legacy

Relationship Chart

Page 2



Produced by Legacy

Juho Kusti Paasikivi

Juho Kusti Paasikivi (November 27, 1870 – December 14, 1956) was the [seventh President of Finland](#) (1946–1956). Representing the [Finnish Party](#) and the [National Coalition Party](#), he also served as [Prime Minister of Finland](#) (1918 and 1944–1946), and was generally an influential figure in Finnish economics and politics for over fifty years. He is particularly remembered as a main architect of [Finland's foreign policy](#) after the Second World War.

He was born as **Johan Gustaf Hellsten** in 1870 at [Hämeenkoski](#) in [Päijänne Tavastia](#) in [Southern Finland](#), the son of August Hellsten, a merchant, and Karolina Wilhelmina Selin. He [Finnicized](#) his name to *Juho Kusti Paasikivi* in 1885.

Early life and political career

J.K. Paasikivi in 1893.



Paasikivi was orphaned at the age of 14 and was raised by his aunt. The young Paasikivi was an enthusiastic athlete and gymnast. He received most of his elementary education in [Hämeenlinna](#), where he exhibited an early appetite for reading, and was the best pupil in his class. He entered the [University of Helsinki](#) in 1890, graduating with a [Bachelor's degree](#) in 1892, and as a [lawyer](#) in 1897. That year he married his first wife, Anna Matilda Forsman (1869–1931). In 1901, Paasikivi became a [Doctor of Law](#), and was associate professor of Administrative Law at Helsinki University 1902–1903.

He left this post to become Director-in-Chief of Treasury of the [Grand Duchy of Finland](#), a position he retained until 1914. For practically all of his adult life, Paasikivi moved in the inner circles of [Finland's](#) politics. He supported greater autonomy and an independent [Cabinet](#) (*Senate*) for Finland, and resisted Russia's [panslavic](#) intentions to make Russian the only official language everywhere in the Russian Empire. He belonged, however, to the more complying [Fennoman](#) or *Old Finn* Party, opposing radical and potentially counter-productive steps which could be perceived as aggressive by the Russians. Paasikivi served as a [Finnish Party](#) member of Parliament 1907–1909 and 1910–1913. He served as a member of the Senate 1908–1909, as Head of the Finance Division.

Independence and Civil War

During the [First World War](#) Paasikivi began to have doubts about the Fennoman Party's obedient line. In 1914, after resigning his position at the Treasury, and also standing down as a member of Parliament, Paasikivi left public life and office. He became Chief General Manager of the *Kansallis-Osake-Pankki* (KOP) bank, retaining that position until 1934. Paasikivi also served as a member of Helsinki City Council 1915–1918.

After the [February Revolution](#) in Russia 1917, Paasikivi was appointed to committee that began to formulate new legislation for a modernized Grand Duchy. Initially he supported increased autonomy within the [Russian Empire](#), in opposition to the Social Democrats in the [coalition-Senate](#), who in vain strived for more far-reaching [autonomy](#); but after the [Bolshevik October Revolution](#) Paasikivi championed full independence — albeit in the form of [constitutional monarchy](#).

During the [Civil War in Finland](#) Paasikivi was firmly on the side of the [White](#) government. As Prime Minister May–November 1918 he strived for continued [constitutional monarchy](#) with [Frederick Charles of Hesse](#) (a German Prince) as king, intending to ensure Finland of German support against Bolshevik Russia. However, as Germany lost the World War, monarchy had to be scrapped for a Republic more in the taste of the victorious [Entente](#). Paasikivi's *Senate* resigned, and he returned to the KOP bank.

7th President of Finland



Paasikivi, as politically [conservative](#), was a firm opponent of Social Democrats in the cabinet, or Communists in the Parliament. Tentatively he supported the semi-[fascist Lapua movement](#) which requested radical measures against the political Left. But eventually the Lapua movement radicalized further, assaulting also [Ståhlberg](#), the Liberal former President of Finland, and Paasikivi like many other supporters turned away from the radical Right. In 1934 he became chairman for the Conservative [Kokoomus](#) party, as a champion of [democracy](#), and achieved the party's rehabilitation after its suspicious closeness to the Lapua movement and the failed [coup d'état](#), the [Mäntsälä Rebellion](#).

Ambassador in Stockholm

Widowed in 1931, he re-married Allina (Alli) Valve (1879–1960) in 1934 and resigned from politics. However, he was persuaded to accept the position as Ambassador to Sweden, at this time regarded as Finland's most important embassy. Authoritarian regimes seizing power in [Germany](#), [Poland](#) and [Estonia](#) made Finland increasingly isolated while the Soviet Union threatened. After the gradual dissolution of the [League of Nations](#), and as it turned out that France and the United Kingdom were uninterested, [Sweden](#) was the only regime left who possibly could give Finland any support at all. Approximately since the failed Lapua coup, Paasikivi and [Mannerheim](#) had belonged to a close circle of Conservative Finns discussing how this could be achieved.

In [Stockholm](#) Paasikivi strived for Swedish defence guarantees, alternatively a defensive alliance or a defensive union between Finland and Sweden. Since the Civil War the relations between Swedes and Finns had been frosty. The revolutionary turmoil at the end of the World War had in Sweden led to [Parliamentarism](#), increased democracy, and a dominant role for the Swedish Social Democrats. In Finland, however, the result had been a disastrous [Civil War](#) and a total defeat for [Socialism](#). At the same time as when Paasikivi arrived in Stockholm, it became known that [President Svinhufvud](#) retained his aversion for Parliamentarism and (after pressure from Paasikivi's Conservative Party) had declined to appoint a Cabinet with Social Democrats as Ministers. This didn't improve Paasikivi's reputation among the Swedish Social Democrats dominating the government, who were sufficiently suspicious due to his association with Finland's Monarchist orientation in 1918, and the failed Lapua coup in 1932.

Things actually improved, partly due to Paasikivi's efforts, partly since President [Kallio](#) had been elected. As President, Kallio approved of [Parliamentarism](#) and appointed Social Democrats to the Cabinet. But the suspicions between Finland and Sweden were too strong: During the [Winter War](#) Sweden's support for Finland was considerable, but short of one critical feature: Sweden neither declared war on the Soviet Union nor sent regular troops to Finland's defense. This made many Finns, including Paasikivi himself, judge his mission in Stockholm to have been a failure.

Ambassador in Moscow

J.K. Paasikivi leaving for Moscow for a first round of negotiations on 9 October 1939. Seeing him off are Prime Minister [A. K. Cajander](#), speaker of Parliament [Väinö Hakkila](#) and Mrs. Alli Paasikivi.



Prior to the [Winter War](#), Paasikivi became the Finnish representative in the negotiations in Moscow. Seeing that [Joseph Stalin](#) did not intend to change his policies, he supported compliance with some of the demands. When the war broke out, Paasikivi was asked to enter [Risto Ryti](#)'s Cabinet as a Minister without portfolio—in practice in the role of a distinguished political advisor. He ended up in the Cabinet's leading triumvirate together with [Risto Ryti](#) and Foreign Minister [Väinö Tanner](#) (chairman of the Social Democrats). He also led the negotiations for an [armistice](#) and the peace, and continued his

mission in Moscow as an [ambassador](#). In Moscow he was, by necessity, isolated from the most secret thoughts in Helsinki, and when he found out that these thoughts ran in the direction of revanche with Germany's aid, he resigned. Paasikivi retired for the second time.

Prime Minister and President

In the summer of 1941, when the [Continuation War](#) had begun, he took up writing his memoirs. By 1943 he concluded that Germany was going to lose the war and that Finland was in great danger as well. However, his initial opposition against the pro-German politics of 1940-41 was too well known, and his first initiatives for peace negotiations were met with little support both from Field Marshal Mannerheim and from [Risto Ryti](#), who now had become President.

Immediately after the war, Mannerheim appointed Paasikivi Prime Minister. For the first time in Finland a Communist, [Yrjö Leino](#), was included in the Cabinet. Paasikivi's policies were realist, but radically different than those of the previous 25 years. His main effort was to prove that Finland would present no threat to the Soviet Union, and that both countries would gain from confident peaceful relations. He had to comply with many Soviet demands, including the War Crimes trial. When Mannerheim resigned, Parliament selected Paasikivi to succeed him as President of the Republic. Paasikivi was then aged seventy-five.

Paasikivi had thus come a long way from his earlier classical conservatism. He now was willing to co-operate regularly with the Social Democrats and, when necessary, even with the Communists, as long as they acted democratically. He only once accepted his party, the Conservatives, into the government as President - and even that government lasted only about six months and was considered more a caretaker or civil-servant government than a regular parliamentary government. He even appointed a Communist or a People's Democrat, Mauno Pekkala, as Prime Minister in 1946. Paasikivi's political flexibility had its limits, however, and this was shown in the Communists' alleged coup attempt or coup plans in the spring of 1948. He ordered some units of the army and navy to Helsinki to defend the capital against a possible Communist attack.

Most modern Finnish historians deny that most Communists wanted a violent coup, especially not without the Soviet support. Later in the spring, when the Parliament passed a non-confidence motion against the Communist Interior Minister Leino, because of controversy about the treatment of prisoners whom he had ordered to be deported to the Soviet Union (they were mostly Ingrians and East Karelians), Paasikivi had to

dismiss Leino who refused to resign at once. After the 1948 parliamentary elections, where the Communists dropped from the largest to the third largest party, Paasikivi refused to let them into the government - and the Communists remained in the opposition until 1966.

As President, Paasikivi kept the [foreign relations of Finland](#) in the foreground, trying to ensure a stable peace and wider freedom of action. Paasikivi concluded that, all the fine [rhetoric](#) aside, Finland had to adapt to superpower politics and sign treaties with the Soviet Union to avoid a worse fate. Thus he managed to stabilize Finland's position. This "Paasikivi doctrine" was adhered to for decades, and was named [Finlandization](#) in the 1970s.

It should be noted that he was helped in his relations with the Soviet leaders by his ability to speak some Russian and so did not have to use interpreters all the time, like his successor Kekkonen did. Having studied in Russia as a young man, Paasikivi also knew the classic Russian literature and culture.

J.K. Paasikivi and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Kliment Voroshilov in Moscow.



Paasikivi stood for re-election in the Presidential election of 1950, where he won 171 out of the 300 electoral college votes. The priorities of his second term were centred largely on domestic politics, in contrast to his first term. [Joseph Stalin](#)'s death made Paasikivi's job easier. As a lover of sports, and a former athlete and gymnast, Paasikivi had the pleasure, during his second term of office, of opening the [1952 Summer Olympics](#) held in [Helsinki](#).

By the end of Paasikivi's second six-year term, Finland had gotten rid of the most urgent political problems resulting from the lost war. The [Karelian refugees](#) had been resettled, the [war reparations](#) had been paid, [rationing](#) had ended and in January 1956 the Soviet Union removed its troops from [Porkkala](#) marine base at

Helsinki.

He did not actively seek re-election when his second term ended in 1956, ending his term on March 1, 1956, at the age of eighty-five.

More specifically, Paasikivi was willing to serve as President for about two more years if a great majority of politicians asked him to do so. He appeared as a dark horse presidential candidate on the second ballot of the electoral college on February 15, 1956, but was eliminated as the least popular candidate. His last-minute candidacy was based on a misunderstood message from some Conservatives which made him believe that enough Agrarians and Social Democrats would support him.

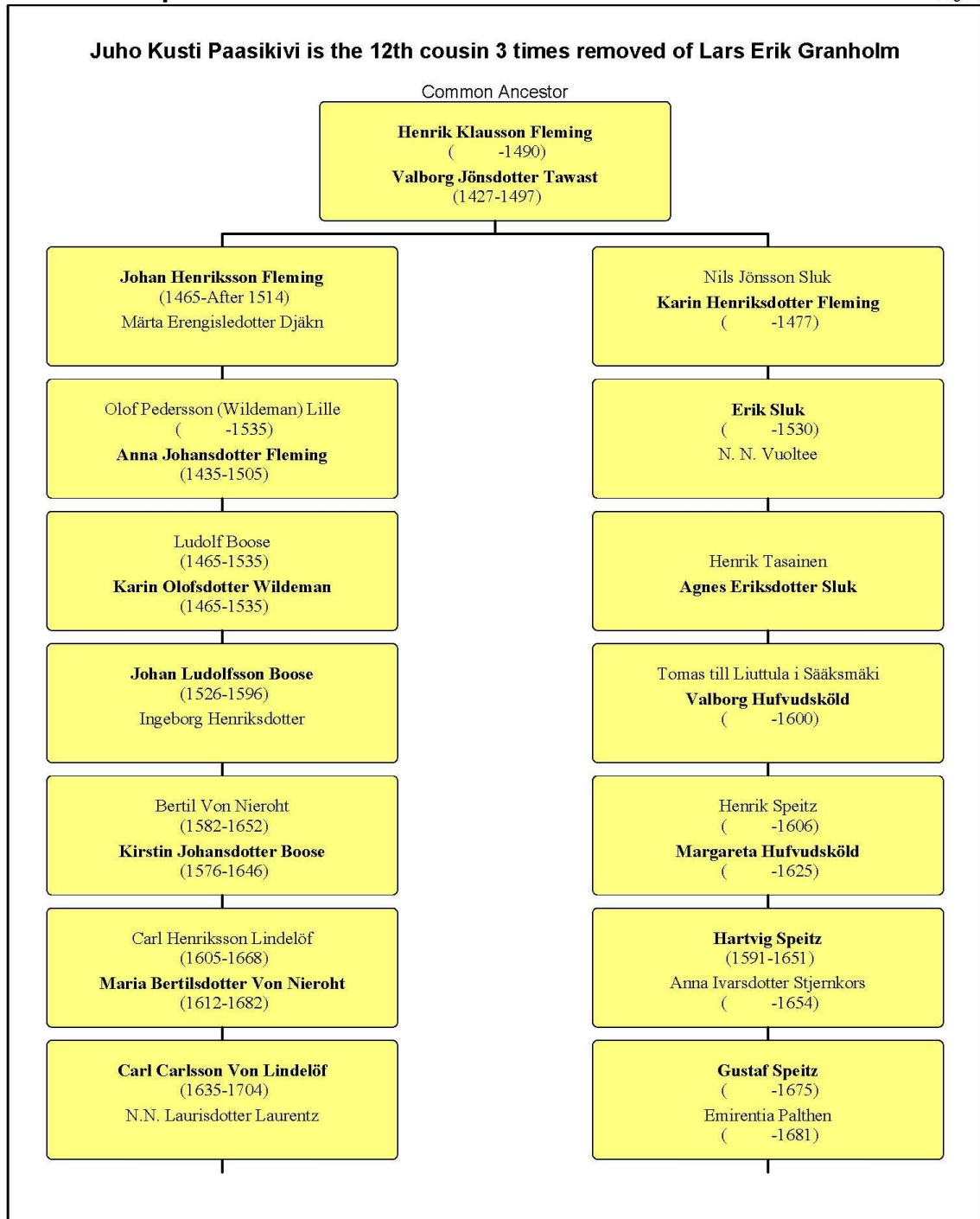
After his unsuccessful last-minute presidential candidacy, Paasikivi felt betrayed by those politicians who asked him to participate in the election. He even denied giving his consent to the presidential candidacy in a public statement. He died in December, having not yet finished his memoirs.

Paasikivi in banknotes

President J.K. Paasikivi, who had strong background in banking, was featured in various Finnish banknotes. He is one of the three presidents of Finland who had appeared in markka-denominated banknotes of Finland.

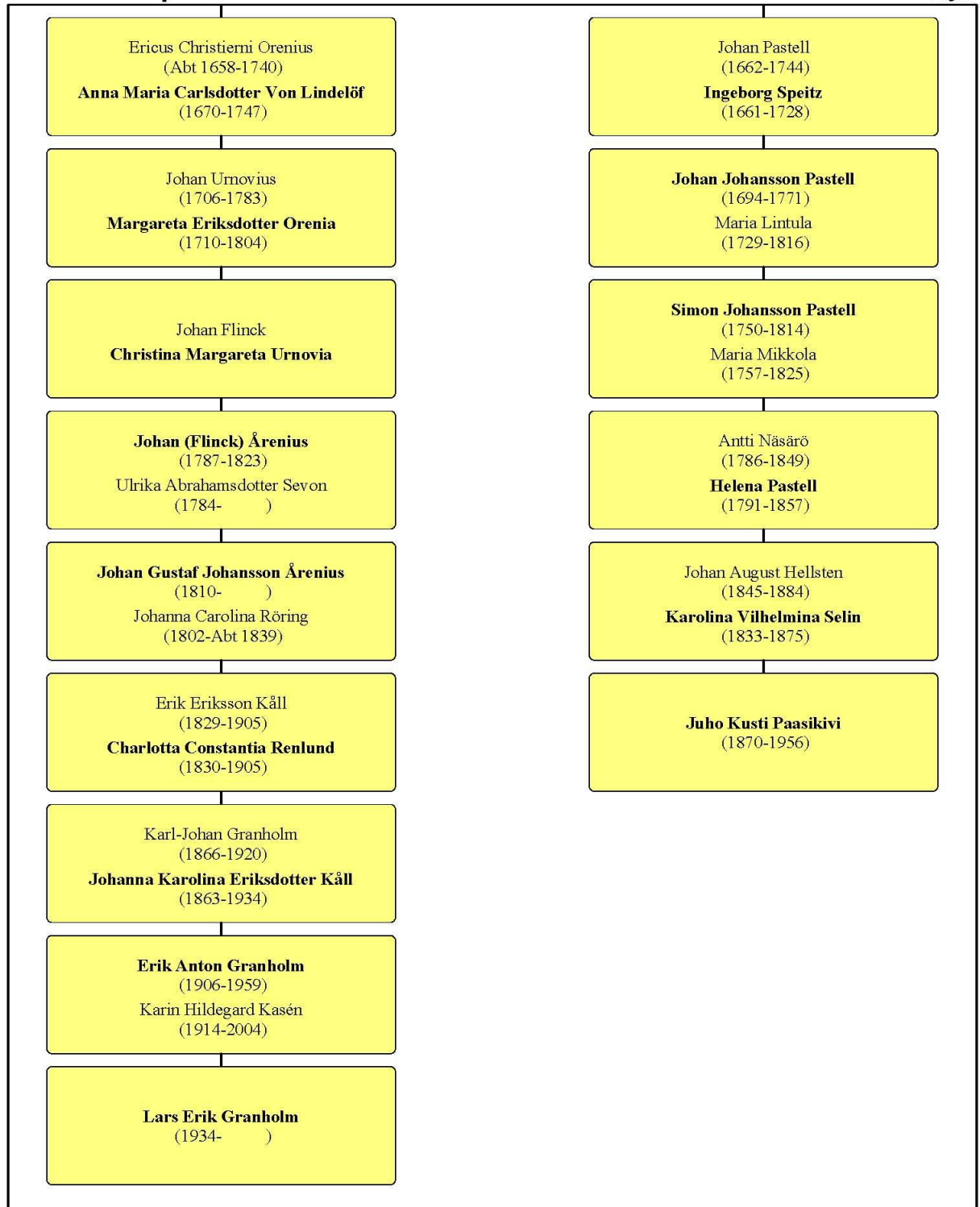
Relationship Chart

Page 1



Relationship Chart

Page 2



Produced by Legacy

Tarja Halonen

Tarja Kaarina Halonen; born 24 December 1943) was the 11th [President of Finland](#), serving from 2000 to 2012. The first female to hold the office, Halonen had previously been a [member of the parliament](#) from 1979 to 2000 when she resigned after her [election](#) to the presidency. In addition to her political career she had a long and extensive career in [trade unions](#) and different [non-governmental organizations](#).



Halonen is a graduate of the [University of Helsinki](#), where she studied law from 1963 to 1968. She was active in student politics and served as the Social Affairs Secretary and Organization Secretary of the National Union of Students from 1969 to 1970. In 1971 she joined the [Social Democratic Party](#) and worked as a lawyer in the [Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions](#) until she was elected to parliament in 1979.

Halonen served in the parliament of Finland for six terms, from 1979 to 2000, representing the [constituency of Helsinki](#). She also had a long career in the [city council of Helsinki](#), serving there from 1977 to 1996. She started her campaign for the presidency at the beginning of 1999 after President [Martti Ahtisaari](#) announced that he would not stand for a second term in the office. She easily won her party's nomination, and eventually got 40% of the votes in the first round of the [presidential elections](#), and 51.6% in the second, thus defeating the [Centre Party's](#)

[Esko Aho](#) and becoming the 11th president of Finland.

During the time of her presidency she has been extremely popular among Finns: her approval ratings rose and reached a peak of 88% in December 2003. Even though her ratings were so good, she was not re-elected in the first round in the next [presidential elections in 2006](#). She beat [National Coalition Party](#) candidate [Sauli Niinistö](#) in the second round by 51.8% against 48.2%. Ineligible to run in the [2012 presidential elections](#) due to term limits, and she left office on 1 March 2012.

Halonen is widely known for her interest in human rights issues. In 1980–81 Halonen served as the [chairman](#) of [SETA](#), the main [LGBT](#) rights organization in Finland. During her presidency, she has participated actively in discussion of women's rights and problems of globalization. [Forbes](#) named her among the 100 Most Powerful Women in the world.^[2]

5-year-old Tarja Halonen in 1948.



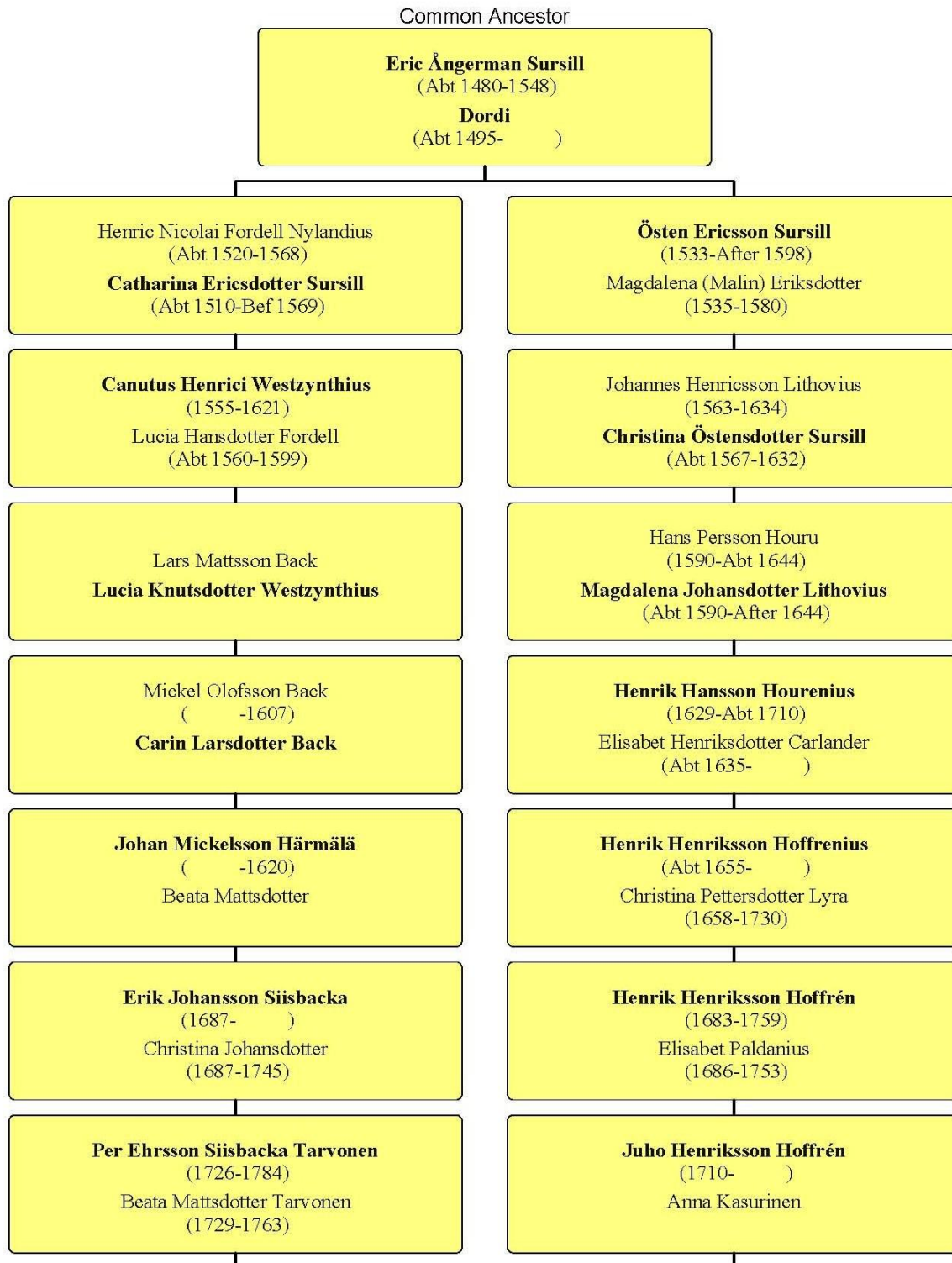
Tarja Halonen was born on 24 December 1943 in the district of [Kallio](#) which is a traditional [working-class](#) area in central Helsinki. Her mother Lyyli Elina Loimola was a set-dresser and her father Vieno Olavi Halonen worked as a [welder](#). Halonen's parents married each other at the beginning of World War II and Tarja was born a few years later. Vieno Halonen was at the frontline and Lyyli Halonen was working in a shoe factory when their daughter was born. After the war the couple decided to get a divorce, and in 1950 Lyyli Halonen married her new husband Thure Forss, who worked as an [electrician](#) and was very active in the working-class community.

In 1971 she decided to join the [Social Democratic Party of Finland](#) which had close ties with the trade unions where she worked as a lawyer from 1970 to 1974.

Relationship Chart

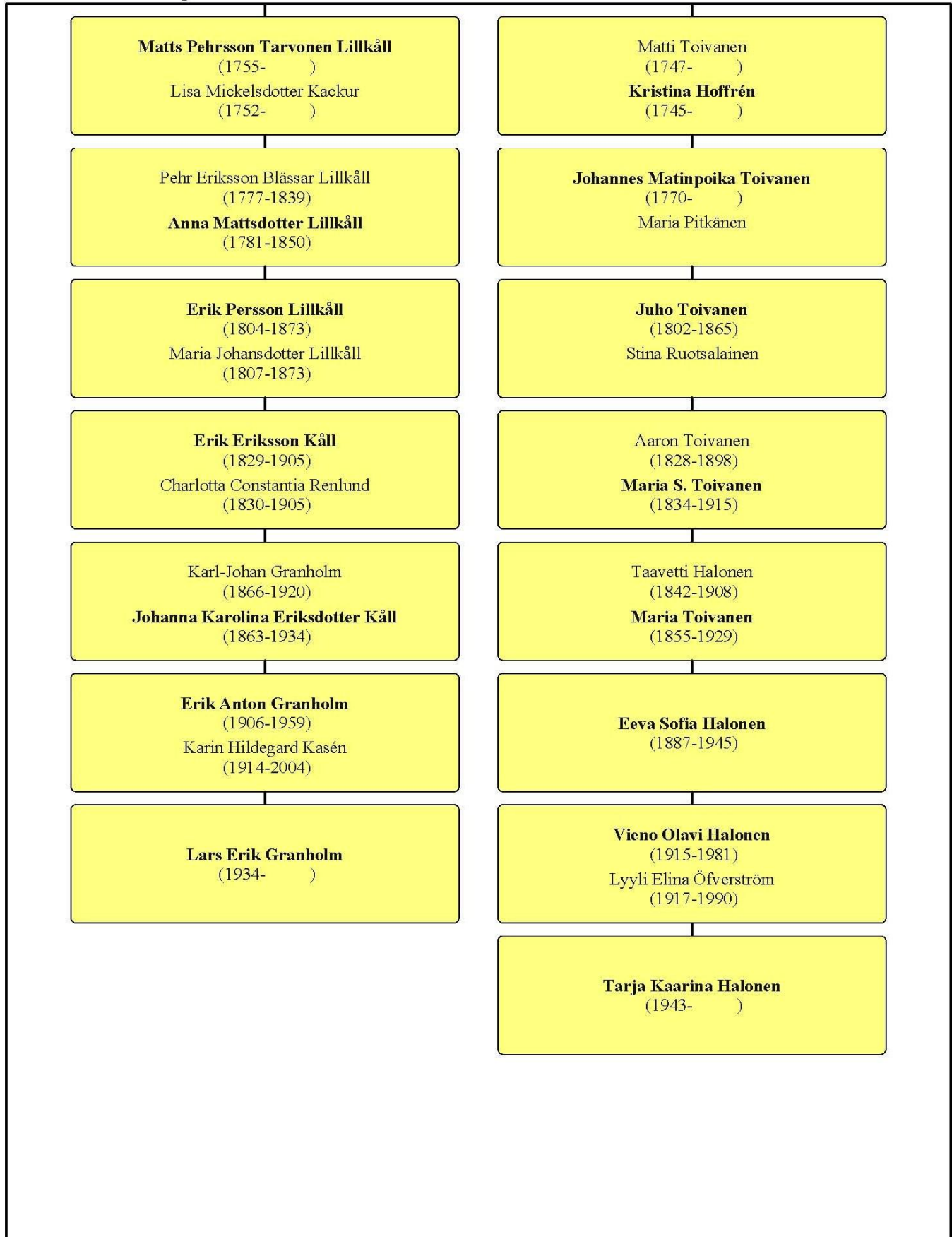
1

Tarja Kaarina Halonen is the 13th Cousin once removed * of Lars Erik Granholm



Relationship Chart

2



Produced by Legacy